The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,751—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocomada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons.

Saloon passage..... ...Rs. 500
Second Class passage..... ,, 335

The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinias arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	..... Rs. 150	..... Rs. 45	
Suez	360	320	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,

AND

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300	about 7th April.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	550	about	17th March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	,, 24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	486	,, 14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA.....Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... ,, 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 10th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jeddh, Suez and Port Said

S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 225	,, 121
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Feb. 1880.

IF you want a really genuine, durable, easy running, simple, and a most trustworthy article, buy

THE SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES,

which are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS complete with accessories for FAMILIES, TAILORS, MILLINERS and SHOEMAKERS.

SINGER BEATS EVERYBODY.
FOR CASH AND ON HIRE.

Having the largest sale every year from 1870 to 1878.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

AGENTS WANTED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA.

LARGE PROFITS GUARANTEED.

Secures immediate and largest sale. Hence the best Machines for Agents to sell.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
From 1st Feb. 1880, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
BOKHARA	2332	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	25th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2468	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	480	A. H. Johnson	14th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3890	600		1st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Rabot	27th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3914	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,300 Tons, 450 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on or about the 16th March.

She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY... Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1880.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2360	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400	,, 24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Braud	2700	400	,, 21st Apl.

Passage Money .....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail on the 25th instant without fail.

FARE..... Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HORSLEY, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the Captain, U. R. EVERT, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the ship's side.

NOTICES.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago ; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon ..... Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ..... ,, 24
Ditto 3 ,, ... ,, 32
Ditto 4 ,, ... ,, 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR TEAK.

TENDERS will received at the Office of the Storekeeper, State Railway Department, at Kurrachee up to 1st March, 1880, for the supply of 25,000 cubic feet of MOULMEIN TEAK United Kingdom, or best Indian quality, in Scantlings, 16 inches by 10 inches, and not less than 18 feet lengths.

2. The Timber to be sound, well-seasoned, cut die square, and free from shakes or knots, and to pass the inspection of undersigned, whose decision is to be final.

3. Deliveries to be made at Kurrachee, City Railway Station, at the rate of 500 cubic feet per month, from 1st April, 1880.

4. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet loaded into Railway Trucks at Kurrachee City Station.

5. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. S. WARWICK,
Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department.
Kurrachee, 4th February 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

MANUFACTURED OF

TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(Cavite Brands),
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CUT AND STICK TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,

Fourteen BRANDS to select from.

Mild, Mumed and Full flavored.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Favourite Comedietta.
"THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,"

Colonel Freelove	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Lord Rivers	Mr. S. Sievier.
James	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mrs. Davies	Miss Minnie Hampden.

To be followed at 10 o'clock, by the Great Nautical Burlesque,
BLACK-EY'D SUSAN.

Lord High Admiral	Mr. H. B. Teesdale.
Captain Crosstree, R. N	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
William	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Hatchet	Mr. S. Sievier.
Baker	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Doggrass	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Gnathrain	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Susan	Miss Edith Wilson.
Dolly Mayflower	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Dame Hatley	Mr. A. B. Tapping.

Scene I.
THE DOWNS OF DEAL.

Scene II.
INTERIOR OF DAME HATLEY'S COTTAGE.

Scene III.
EXTERIOR OF THE ADMIRAL BENBOW TAVERN.

Scene IV.
A STREET IN DEAL.

Scene V.
THE DECK OF H. M. S. POLLY PHEMUS,
THE MUSIC ARRANGED BY MG, A. J. LEVEY,
The whole produced under the direction of Mr, H. R. Teesdale,

ON SATURDAY,
"CHIMNEY CORNER" and "BOX and COX."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c, of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about 100 Tons of OLD RAILS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bandar, will be received by the Resident Engineer of the Port Trust up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.
Bombay, 19th February 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF TOW, COUNTRY, WHEAT AND SPIRITS OF WINE AS PER SCHEDULES NOS. 23A, 45 AND 47.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay at 1 p m., 25th February, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 18th February 1880.

NOTICE.

I, MEMON HAJEE KHUMISSA HAJEE ESMALL, notify in public that I have contracted to PURCHASE from J. M. Da SOUZA and C. F. FERNANDES, a piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Ally Oomer Street, registered under Collector's Old No. 803, New No. 7,067, Old Survey No 1,883, New Survey No. 867, assessed under former No. 68 and in New No. 47, standing on the name of the late Manoel Salvador Fernandes, containing 87 7-9 square yards, bounded on the east by the Ally Omer Street on the west by sweepers' pasago, on the north by a house of Pranjeewandass, and on the south by a house of Memon Esmail Cadoo. ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIM on the said property by way of mortgage or inheritance should make known to me WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, in default the purchase will be completed.—Dated 18th February, 1880.

હાજી ખમીસા હાજી ઇશ્માઇલ.
MEMON HAJEE KHUMISSA HAJEE ESMALL.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE Standard Office affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent, —nor by the recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

REVENUE.—The Revenue exceeds EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING PER ANNUM.

BONUS YEAR.—This is the Company's Bonus Year and all entrants before 15 th November next will participate in the Profits for the five years to that date.

Copies of Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their

WAREHOUSES.
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1½ oz-	Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 2 oz....	,, 1-4
Quarter pound jars	,, 2-8
Half pound jars	,, 4-12
One pound jars	,, 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them ; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredged Once a week will suffice ; so that the thing is economical ; it is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THORPE & COMPANY

HAVE just landed large supplies of the following goods. Officers proceeding to the front will find at this Establishment all they require.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Cardigan Jackets, very warm, from Rs. 10 to	12	8	Military Hair Brushes and Combs (Leather Case)	Rs. 10-8 to 15	0
Brown Ringwood Gloves	2	4	Bridal Leather Belts	2	0
White Ringwood Do.	2	4	Bridal Leather Braces	2	4
Warm Mittens	1	4	Pocket Filters	3	0
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	Waterproof Ground Sheets, Brass Eylets, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.	15	0
Flannel Shirts, well shrunk	8	0	Hawke's Regulation Helmets	18	0
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25	0	House Wife fitted complete	2	8
Warm Rugs ... from	13	8	Rug Straps ... from	1	8
Military Doe Gloves ... per pair	3	8	Uniform Cases ... ,,	20	0
Ribbed Lambswool half Hose, very warm, ½ doz	15	0	Gladstone Bags, Brown or Black Hide ... from	28	0
Knickerbocker Ribbed Hose, Hand Knitted ... pair	3	8	Folding Carpet Chairs ...	7	8
Lambswool Under Vests, very warm each	5	8	Block Tin Helmet Cases	7	8
Lambswool Under Pants ... ,,	5	8	Tan Canvas Portmanteaus ... from	32	0
Stout Merino Vest ... ,,	5	0	Black Hide Square Mouth Bags ... ,,	26	0
Do. Do. Pants ... ,,	5	0	Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags ...	5	8
Warm Caps Earflaps ...	4	0	Courier Bags ... from	4	8

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine ; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES.
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c	Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	250

N B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap	Rs. 140
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone ware lining	160
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling ... to Rs. 20	Rs. 175 to 25

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9. RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

HAMILTON'S GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES WATCHES.
of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Priced plain engine turned or richly engraved, Cash, Rs. 290 *to Rs.* 430.

HAMILTON'S GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES. WATCHES.
Same quality in every way as the above, Rs. 255 *to Rs.* 350

HAMILTON'S LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Plain or tastefully engraved keyless, priced from Rs. 135 *to Rs.* 400 ; *non-keyless, Rs.* 100 *to Rs.* 225.

HAMILTON'S GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES. WATCHES.
With highly finished movements, in hunting, half-hunting, and open face, keyless. Priced from Rs. 112 *to Rs.*225 ; *non keyless, Rs.* 85 *to Rs.* 135.

HAMILTON'S GENTLEMEN'S SILVER GENEVA LEVER WATCHES WATCHES.
With keyless movements, jewelled in ten holes, compensation balance, crystal glass front, warranted sterling silver cases.

HAMILTON'S *Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. Priced Rs.* 38. WATCHES.

HAMILTON'S *EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Chronometer, Keyless, Striking, and Repeating Work, thoroughly repaired by EXPERIENCED LONDON WORKMEN on the Premises.* WATCHES.

HAMILTON'S WATCHES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
19th Feb., 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.
SPARKLING AVALON,
A splendid Tiffin and Dinner Wine.
SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.
SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.
SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.
Quarts per dozen .....Cash Rs. 18

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PURIFYING SALINE.

IN regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 98⅛ to ⅜; French Rentes were unchanged at 115½; Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered at 77½; Four-and-a-half ½ lower at 84¾.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £250,000 for Egypt is reported, which will tend to confirm the hardening tendency in money, but the rates of discount quoted by Reuter 3¼ per cent. on 3 months' and 3¾ per cent. on 4 months' bills are evidently erroneous.

Coffee is firm with an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is partially 6d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed 6d. per quarter lower. Indian Wheat, to arrive via Canal, is quoted 6d. per quarter lower, but via Cape quotations are unchanged.

Reuter's quotations for Metals indicate no change of any kind.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm; and according to Reuter, the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday opened strong and closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, and spot prices quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher all round except for Americans. The business in Surats, however, was only 700 bales, and private advices so far from confirming Reuter call the market dull with a partial decline of 1-32d. in arrivals. From New York, ready Mid. Uplands comes at 13⅛ against 13 3-16, May shipment 13·63 against 13 62 cents per lb, the previous day. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wednesday's Receipts	14,000	13,000	15,000
Five days' do.	76,000	91,000	80,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,038,000	3,668,000	3,440,000

At the weekly biddings in London yesterday for Council drafts on India, Rs. 35,90,000 were allotted on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 on Madras, and Rs. 8,90,000 on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8d., tenders at that rate receiving 58 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with the previous week this shows a decline of about 2-32nd. per rupee, and in sympathy therewith Bar Silver has receded, Reuter says, to 52 3-16d., but our own correspondent says to 52d. per oz, and this is confirmed by private messages. At the latter figure the rupee lays down at the equivalent of 1s. 8d.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the unexpectedly low rate obtained for Council drafts, the market opened weak with a decline of 1-16d. per rupee all round, and no change has taken place during the day. Only a very limited business has been done, sellers of private paper having apparently come to the conclusion that the course of rates must be steadily downwards. At the moment there certainly seems nothing here to interfere with the decline, and in Calcutta, although rates are 1-16d. above our level, the tendency is equally weak. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	·· 2·18⅛	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight are still quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is very steady, notwithstanding the continued decline in Exchange. A fair business has been done in Fours which we now quote at Rs. 93 9-16, and Fours-and-a-half are held for Rs. 101½.

SHARES are steady but very quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 680, but with this exception there is not another movement of any kind to notice.

COTTON.—The market opened firm and sellers for a time, misled by the apparent strength of the public telegrams, held out for an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. It soon became apparent, however, that the real tendency of the market was weaker, and during the day not only was the advance lost, but a decline of Rs. 2 per candy has been established on yesterday's rates. Even at this buyers are very chary about operating and the transactions have been the smallest of any day this week. Arrivals here are increasing very rapidly, yesterday's figures being 10,290 bales, making 36,138 bales for the seven days. We quote:—

Good Oomra	Ready	Rs. 250	per candy.
,, Broach	March	,, 261	,,
,, Dhollera	April	,, 248	,,

SEEDS are quiet but steady at previous prices

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged. For Liverpool we still quote 32s. 9d. to 35s., and for the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS continue remarkably firm, but there has been no actual change in prices to-day, and clearances have not been large, buyers being indisposed to operate at all freely at what they consider present high prices. To arrive business is quite at a standstill owing to the downward movement in exchange. Local Yarns are in active request, at in some cases an advance of anna per lb.

COALS are firm, but prices, in the absence of business, are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	680½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	4,000	3,000	all	15 pc*	975
Prare Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 2·0	5 p. ct		307
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20 130·14·6	do		96
Ditto ...	..	£20 6·5· 7·8	do		72
Ditto ...	..	£20 2·12·1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,102
Ditto. New Shares ...	..	£18 196·5·15	do		365

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ATHENS, 1,493 tons, Captain D. Corkery, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain C. Doughty, sailed yesterday for England with officers and troops.

THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW, 639 tons, Captain R C Dixon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE S. S. CULNA, 1,537 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, in towing Indian Government sailing ship Czarewitch, sailed yesterday for Aden, via Vingoria, with families of 9-8 R.A., 14-8 R. A. and 2-9 R.A., Details of 6th and 14th Regimente.

THE B I S N Co.'s s. s. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr and Mr C C Jamsetjee and child. For Goa—Mr and Mrs Astly, Surg James Anthony and Mr R A Cunning. For Cannanore—2nd Lieut C C Tenant, and 15 deck for Coast ports.

THE P AND O Co.'s STEAMSHIP VENETIA, 1,728 tons Captain J Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with H M's Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo:—117 packages beads, 36 packages paint and color, 6 packages metal, 1,247 packages piece goods, 67 bales twist, 6 packages tar, 8 packages gold thread, 78 packages wine and spirit, 1 package earthen ware, 4 cases cochineal, 18 packages papers, 1 package coffee, 15 packages gum, 5 packages glassware, 7 packages saffron, 1 box gold coins, 411 boxes silver, 1 box specie, 366 tons coals, and manny other packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Venetia (s)	Orman	Sues, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Pearl (s)	Raffin.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Alva	Debosta	Singapore.
	H. M. Crocodile(s)...	Doughty	England.
	Culna (s)	Brown	Aden.
	Czarewitch	Elton	Aden.
	Chinsura (s).....	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, Dixon, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Athena, Corkery, to Genoa and Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Siam, to Australia.
Steamer Arago, to Havre.
Steamer Futtialla, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.		
16	York	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchis s—20 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ocean King s—90 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 5 cases sulphate of quinine, Nuthoo Mooljee; 17 casks paints, 110 drums turpentine and 80 drums linseed oil, Nusserally Sursally and Co; 46 packages oilmanstores, Shurufally Heptoola; 9 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 32 casks white paint, Bhicoo Seaba and Co.

Waterloo—5 cases silvered plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

Vespasian s—50 cases genoa, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 40 cases whiskey and 10 casks rum, Hajee Khojamea and Co.

Gwalior s—770 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 8 cases dye, Buttonjee Jewraz: 21 cases and 1 qr cask whiskey, William Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Potomac s—150 cwts linseed, Gangjee Nurput; 650 cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmidass: 146 cwts myrabolams, Felly and Co: 281¼ cwts gallnuts, Shamjee Narranjee: 20 bales wool and 20 bales rugs, Jairam Sowjee: 50 bales wool and 90 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass: 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co: 250 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.

City of Baltimore s—225 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co: 100 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee: 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co: 467 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Orches s—115 cwts coir yarn, Premjee Moujee.

FOR LONDON.

Spearman s—26 bales skins and 3 bales hides, Wallace and Co; 52½ cwts indigo, Davidass Hoomutray.

Bokhara s—15 cwts ivory Ebram Fazbaney; 10 cwts ganja, B S Badon and Co; 5 bales carpets, D Sassoon and Co; 23½ cwts buffalo horns, P Nusserwanjee and Co.

Ocean King s—4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Vespasian s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

Timavo s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Czar s—103 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co.

Borrowdale s—2,100 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts groundnuts and 6799½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Fish—250 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Vespasian s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—60 cwts coffee and 22 cwts jumalgota, Womerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—100 cwts sandlewood, Allana Munjee; 69 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee: 75 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 90 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 152 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 27 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 18th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·918
Temperature of the Air	69·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	59·0
Dew Point	51·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·547
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	74·6
Minimum do. do. (and at 10 a.m.)	61·9
General Direction of Wind*	NNE ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Goverment of wind in 24 hours*	393.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

395—Hearn, C and L—The G I P Ry Co vs Radhakisson Khooshaldass and others—Tobin and R.
Reference from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

25,320-79—H W Payne—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Mujee Canjee —Rimington, H, C and B.
Appeal.

403—Crawford and B—J A Baumbach and others vs S L Macnaghten—Rimington, H, C and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

LONG CAUSES.

367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Balibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F —Part heard.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Ecclesiastical Matter.

In the goods, chattles, credits, and effects of Hanumum Busawan, deceased—J Gopal Chotoolal Bussawan vs Cassibai widow, per her Guardian Becherseig Sobhasing—M H Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Ladoo Naikeen Mulpiluvin, deceased—Smith and F. Rambai, widow of the late Baboo Pandoo, and Chubildas Vulubdas, applicants—Soka Naikeen Cauentrix—Balkristna and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

186-79—A F Turner—Chunappa Ravappa vs Ballappa Andappa Shetty—Khundoram M—Part heard.

666-79—Tyebjee and S—Dalputram Pranjiwandass vs Ambaram Nurbheram and another.

SHORT CAUSE.

10-80—In person—(a pauper) Appa bin Baban vs Fuckir-Mahamed Amina and another—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaitha Dayaram vs Itchachund Anoopchund and others—H Bicknell.

575-79—Tobin and R—Khetsidass Rambux vs Vulubhram Chimnajee and another—Tyebjee and S.

639-78—A F Turner—Wassoodeo Moroba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Jervis, Captain, R A, on duty, from England.
Blood, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Kirwan, Captain, 78th Highlanders, from leave; from England.
Gallaway, Captain, R A, from leave, from England.
Caldecott, Surgn, from duty, from England.
Walcott, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Downing, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on retirement, from Mooltan.
Moore, Dy Surgn Genl, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Reid, Major, 16th Madras N I, on duty, to Rajpore.
Hadow, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Bailgaum.
Blood, Major, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Flowden, Lieut Col, 30th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Jacob, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
King, Lieut, 14th Hussars, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col Schneider, Bo S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

Capt Jardine, Invalid Estabt, is appointed to act as Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, until further orders.

The following promotions in the Ordce Dept are made:—
Depy Asst Comsy Nelson to be Asst Comsy.
Condr Courtenay to be Depy Asst Comsy.
Sub-Condr [Actg Condr] Smith to be Condr.
Sub-Condr Tarrant [Supernumerary Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory] and Sub-Condr [Actg Condr] Stirton to be Condrs.
Sub-Condr [Actg Condr] Fox to be Condr.
Sub Condr [Actg Condr] C Salter to be Condr.]
Sub-Conductor [Actg Condr] Perks to be Cond.
Sub-Condrs Fletcher, Webb, Clements, Norry, Heapy, and C Asbury, to be Actg Condrs.
Store Serjt [Actg Sub-Condr] Allen to be Sub-Condr.
Store Serjt [Actg Sub-Condr] Evans to be Sub-Condr.
Serjts Garner and H Mills [Supernumeraries, Millmen, Gun Powder Factory] and Store Serjt [Actg Sub-Conr] Cullen to be Sub-Condrs.
Store Serjt Staff to be Sub-Condr.
Store Serjt [Actg sub-Condr] Vowles to be Sub-Condr.
Serjt Thompson [Supernumerary Asst Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory] and Store Serjt [Actg Sub-Condr] Buchanan to be Sub-Condrs.
Store Serjt Deane to be Sub-Condr.
Store Serjts Norries, Duke, Garner, Walsh, Perkins, and O' Shea to be Actg Sub-Condrs
The following promotions are made in the P W Dept:—Sub-Condr Hughes to be Condr, and Serjt Johnson to be Sub-Condr, in succession to Condr Hunt.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Boy S C, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut Widdicombe, of the 43rd Foot, Offig Wing Officer, 16th N. L. I.
The following temporary promotions in the Ordce Dept are ordered for the Ordnance Field Park at Kandahar:—Condr Lucas to be temporary Second Class Permanent Condr Sub-Condr Buchanan to be tempory Condr Store Serjts Coghlan and Phelps to be temporary Sub-Condrs.
So much of G G O as relates to Surgeon O'Connell is cancelled.
The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Presidency:—Army Medl Dept—Surgn-Maj Riddick and Surgn Roe.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months:—Major West, S C, Actg Political Agent, Mahi Kanta.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C Walford, Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board.
The Rev P H LeFeuvre, B A, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Belgaum, vice the Rev Mr Walford.
The Rev A. Polehampton, Chaplain of Deviali, is granted privilege leave for one month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Hunter has been appointed Asst to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gell is appointed to act as Depy Comsr of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Vincent on leave.
The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr Kharsedji Nassarwanji Wadia to be a Del-gate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr Shapurji Sorabji, deceased.
Mr Hearn, Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence one year.
Mr Richardson, Huzur Depy Collr, Belgaum, has been placed in charge of the office of Cantt Mag, Belgaum.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Tarkhadkar, First Asst Master, Elphinstone High School is appointed to act as Head Master, Belgaum High School, during the absence of Mr Hoogwerf.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ainsworth, Depy Supt, Preventive Service, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr Ryan has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi according to the standard qualifying for first appointment to the Revenue Survey.
Mr Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji has delivered over and Mr Spring has received charge of the office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Alibag Range.
Mr Sorabji Edalji Goolakri is appointed a Non-official Comr for the City Municipality of Sholapur, vice Mr Dorabji Manchorji who has left the place.
Mr Krishna Atmaram Bon is appointed a Non-official Comr for the Taloda Municipality in the Khandesh Dist, vice Mr. Atmaram Jayaram Bon, deceased.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th February, 1880.

1 The parade for the annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday, 21st instant, opposite the Gymkhana at 4-30 p. m. Members are particularly requested to be punctual. Full Dress to be worn. As Blank Ammunition will be issued for this parade, the Ball Ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. All members who will be unavoidably absent through sickness, business, &c., will be good enough to send in a medical certificate or an application for leave. All recruits not in possession of Full Dress uniform will parade in white uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 26th, 6h. 12·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	Feb.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri.	20 2nd Spring Ember Day.	6 28	6 0	{ 5 11 m 8 27 a	3 14 m 0 50 a
Sat.	21 3rd Spring Ember Day.	6 27	6 1	{ 7 3 m 9 23 a	2 43 m 1 58 a
Sun.	22 2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 27	6 1	{ 8 33 m 9 57 a	3 23 m 2 48 a
Mon.	23	6 26	6 2	{ 9 30 m 10 28 a	3 54 m 3 33 a
Tues.	24 St. Matthias.—English Mail Expected.	6 25	6 2	{ 10 16 m 10 59 a	4 24 m 4 13 a
Wed.	25	6 24	6 2	{ 10 58 m 11 32 a	4 56 m 4 51 a
Th.	26	6 23	6 3	{ 11 33 m ...	5 27 m 5 28 a

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 3rd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1–3 in the Boys' School.

1–5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

GOOD—SCOTT—February 13th, at Calcutta, Edmond Good, of Chittagong, to Katie, eldest daughter of G. J. Scott, of Calcutta.

VERNAL—GREENWOOD—January 27th, at Sialkote, F. Montgomery, Richard Cornelius Vernal, of the Postal Department, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Greenwood, Sialkote.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—January 17th, at Aditegala, Major W. G. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 16th Regiment N. I.

CHILL—February 9th, at Mubarikpur, Gurgaon District, Walter Evelyn Churchill, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chill, aged 3 years, 6 months and 20 days.

CLARKE—January 22nd, at Koomerbarree, Berryiands, Surbiton, William Clark, M. I. C. E., late Engineer to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, aged 58 years.

TRIMNELL—February 9th, at Raipur, C. P., Percy Athelstane, son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. D. W. Trimnell, aged 7 months.

WRIGHT—February 14th, at Madras, Mary Eliza, wife of W. E. Wright, aged 35 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

IN an article contributed to the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, of which we have received advance sheets, Sir Henry Rawlinson discusses the situation in Afghanistan at considerable length, and as he is generally credited with potent influence in the counsels of the present Cabinet in respect to Afghanistan affairs, his conclusions have a very practical interest for all who are watching for indications of what the Government policy is destined to prove. At the outset, indeed, Sir Henry Rawlinson modestly disclaims the character of an apologist of the Government or that of an exponent of an occult policy, but we must be excused if we accept the disclaimer as affecting the official character of his paper only, and regard his utterances as the best guide at present available to the real views and intentions of the Government. We may pass over the writer's defence of the policy which led up to the present war as having at this moment only a secondary interest, but we must remark in passing that he bases his assumption that there was an actual alliance of five years' duration—from 1873 to 1878—between Shere Ali and the Russians, upon the merest gossip; "assertions in the Indian papers," and that he adduces not a tittle of evidence to justify him in charging the Russian Government with "sustained duplicity" during that period. All the evidence worthy of the name which is accessible—and Sir Henry Rawlinson does not even hint the existence of special sources of information bearing upon this point—goes, on the contrary, to show that the relations between Shere Ali and the Russians only became intimate when the complications arising out of the Russo-Turkish war suggested to General Kaufmann that a diversion might be effected by sending a mission to Kabul. Whether we acted wisely in regarding the friendly reception accorded to that mission as in effect a *casus belli*, is a matter on which opinions must continue to differ. For our part we believe that a more sagacious diplomacy would even at that late period have brought back the Amir to a sense of his true interests, and bound Afghanistan to our Government by a defensive alliance such as he had so often sought for in vain. Sir Henry Rawlinson admits that wise statesmanship in previous years might have attached Shere Ali to our policy as completely as we had attached Dost Mahomed Khan towards the close of his career. We are inclined to believe that this achievement was still possible to us up to the day when the peremptory demand for a right of way to Kabul for an armed Embassy led to a refusal and a declaration of war. We quite agree with the writer that it was impossible for any Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, to permit the Russians to consolidate their position at Kabul and create a Russo-Afghan confederacy dangerous to the safety of British India. But it may be doubted whether the steps taken to ensure the dissolution of that embryo confederacy were the best calculated to effect that essential object without the cost and risks of war. In truth, they rendered war inevitable.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, however, regards the war as inevitable in any case once the Russian Mission had been received in Kabul, and the five years' alliance in which he believes had been thus given a new development. For the manner in which the war was conducted he has nothing but praise. He approves of "the stopping in mid career" to sign the Treaty of Gandamak, for the object in view being to banish Russian influence and Russian intrigue from Kabul and not to ruin the Afghan monarchy, the occupation of the capital was not necessary or advisable, seeing that by the Treaty the Russians were shut out from Afghan politics for the future, and the control of the foreign affairs of the State was secured for the British Resident thenceforth stationed at Kabul. The miserable result of this bolow arrangement does not convince the apologist that it was in itself unsound. "It may have been an error to allow Cavagnari—fearless, self-reliant, and admirably fitted as he was to acquire, if time had been allowed, a commanding influence in the country—to proceed on his mission, attended by such a moderate escort; but it must be remembered that the fatal catastrophe—a catastrophe which will remain as a dark spot in our annals to all time—did not arise from the smallness of the escort. There was ample time to relieve the mission after the first alarm was given, had there been a vigorous and loyal ruler in the Bala Hissar to second the gallant efforts of the Guides. As it was, an escort of a regiment, or even of a brigade, would not have sufficed, without support from the local authorities, to hold the mission-quarters till succour arrived, against the forces united in the attack." And he endeavours to show that "this deplorable incident" could not have been foreseen, and argues oddly enough that if Shere Ali had been in Yakub Khan's place that vigorous ruler would not have permitted his troops to attack the Residency. But Shere Ali had always refused to assent to a mission being settled in Kabul on the express ground that he could not be answerable for its safety, as he could not control the fanaticism of his subjects. His sincerity in alleging this reason for his refusal to allow an English Resident at Kabul was very naturally open to doubt until the events of September last showed how well founded were his convictions as to the danger that would be incurred. How Sir Henry Rawlinson can overlook the repeated declarations of Shere Ali on this vital point, and actually express his regret that he was not alive to do what he had over and over again declared he would be powerless to do, is a singular proof of the liability of men to treat as non-existent every circumstance which make against the acceptance of a fixed idea. The Treaty of Gandamak, he contends, cannot be held responsible for the Kabul massacre, neither can the smallness of the escort, for once the Afghan army decided upon destroying the Residency, a regiment or a brigade would have been too weak to defend it. Still, the Embassy perished, and we are now at Kabul. What are we to do with the country? The point of pressing interest is there. To sum up Sir Henry Rawlinson's proposals in a sentence, what is to be done is to effect the disintegration of Afghanistan while observing as near as may be the spirit of the engagements of the Treaty of Gandamak. The whole country, and especially Kabul, should not, he considers, be annexed, but each province should be placed under a dependent Sirdar, while we hold Kandahar and Jallalabad permanently, and keep a force of two thousand men in a fortified position at Kabul to protect our Resident, who should control the foreign affairs of the whole country and act as referee in disputes between Sirdars, while leaving the local administration entirely in their hands. A force of twenty thousand men should be raised among the Hezaras, Kizilbashis, and other friendly tribes and officered by Europeans to keep order and police the country. A railway to Kandahar is in course of construction; a line to Jallalabad would render our communications on the side of the Khyber easy and secure. Ghazni, he suggests, should be treated like Kabul—handed over to a friendly chief who would be kept on his good behaviour by the knowledge that there was a permanent camp at Ali Kheyl or Kurrum. Then comes the question, what is to be done with Herat? That city has been always regarded by the Persians as belonging to their province of Khorassan, but hitherto we have strenuously opposed their attempts to gain possession of it lest it might thereby pass under Russian influence or control. But now, we are told, the aspect of affairs is changed, for there is no longer a united Afghanistan capable of protecting Herat from the Persians. And we ought consequently to hand Herat over to the Persians! The inference is startling, especially when drawn by Sir Henry Rawlinson, of all men. And the arguments which he adduces for the complete reversal of our traditional policy with regard to "the only vulnerable point of our North-West frontier"—as he singularly enough designates Herat—appear to us to be of the weakest. "Our own position at Kandahar renders it of the first moment that we should have a friendly and orderly neighbour on our western frontier, instead of a weak, disorganised, and intriguing State, unable to resist pressure from any quarter that might be brought to bear on it. Persia at the same time has been aroused from her self-satisfied dream of security by the persistent efforts of Russia to envelop her north-eastern frontier in the direction of Merv. Under the influence, as it would seem, of an instinct of self-preservation, she has accepted the allegiance of the principal Tekkeh chiefs of Merv, and will probably soon proceed to realise her territorial claim to the oasis on the Murghab—a claim, be it observed, which though dormant has never been abandoned at Teheran, and which, indeed, as far as I am aware, has never been contested *de jure*, either by England or Russia." But he very distinctly states his belief that in spite of all Persia may do to prevent it, the Russians will certainly annex Merv and bring these *de jure* subjects of Persia under the yoke of the Czar. This in itself is conclusive as to the power of Persia to keep Russia out of Herat, which is admittedly a much more desirable place than Merv. But the real danger is not that Russia might take Herat by force from Persia, but that Persia, seeing the hopelessness of resistance, would place it voluntarily at her disposal whenever the exigencies of Russian policy demanded the service. In the words of Sir Henry Rawlinson himself, "What guarantee have we that Persia may not abuse our confidence and sooner or later make use of Herat to our injury?" It does not allay our misgivings to find that the meagre answer to this question is prefaced by another question, "What alternative is open to us?" And he argues that we cannot allow Herat to remain as it is and asserts that if we are not prepared to occupy the city ourselves, we must confide it "provisionally" to the keeping of Persia. "As for guarantees, there are, first, Persia's own interests; secondly, the popular feeling, which is altogether in favour of England, and which is strong enough to control the possible inclinations of the Shah in the other direction; and thirdly, we are fully as competent as Russia to exert pressure upon Persia in case of necessity, her whole seaboard being as open to attack from India as are the Caspian provinces to attack from the army of the Caucasus. Altogether I am disposed to revert to the position from which I was driven in 1853, and notwithstanding all that is past, to consel the transfer of Herat to Persia." This notion that the popular feeling in Persia is pro-English and anti-Russian is a delusion. The contrary is the case. The politic generosity with which the Russians liberated, without compensation of any kind, the thousands of Persians held in slavery in the Khanates has created a very general feeling of friendliness towards Russians in the Shah's dominions. The lavish expenditure of the Russian Legation at Teheran, and the careful nursing of every germ of influence throughout the country, have made the people, as a whole, as favourably disposed towards Russia as so bigoted a people are ever likely to be towards any non-Mussulman and non-Shiah State. On the other hand, the recollection of our hostile descent on the Gulf coast with the object of preventing the Persians from occupying this very city of Herat is still fresh in their minds, and they regard us with a distrust and even dislike not altogether unnatural under the circumstances. It is not the case either that our means of intimidating Persia are equal to those at the disposal of the Russians. As we have before pointed out, England can directly menace the coast provinces only, while Russia can threaten the heart of the kingdom. This very fact indeed, constitutes the political motive actuating the Shah and some of the longer-headed Persian statesmen in wishing to find in an English alliance a protection against the danger of Russian domination. But unless we are willing to give the Shah such a guarantee as we refused Shere Ali, and undertake the Protectorate of Persia, it is not to be seriously believed that the Court of Teheran will permanently alienate Russia by depending on the Platonic friendship of England. The real question is this, Will the British Government undertake the Protectorate of Persia? If so, well and good; Herat may be as safe in her hands as in our own. But if we shrink from the heavy responsibility which that Protectorate would involve, let us not deceive ourselves—Persia will certainly yield herself unreservedly at the critical moment to the superior influence of Russia, and Herat, if we give it up to her now, will become, to all intents and purposes, a Russian outpost. Rather than that it would be far wiser for us to choose between the alternatives of occupying Herat permanently with our own troops, or of reversing the new fangled and hazardous policy of disintegrating Afghanistan. If we definitively abandon the idea of annexing the country avowedly or virtually we should allow and even encourage some capable Sirdar to reconstitute the State and keep Persia out of Herat in the future as she has been kept out of it in the past.

WE understand that the difficulties referred to by the *Pioneer* as existing in the Marine Survey Department have not their origin merely in a question of etiquette as represented by our contemporary, but are due to the fact that Lieutenant Jarrad, the senior Deputy Superintendent, very properly, we think, declined to recognise the authority of Mr. Carrington, who has been lately appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, second grade, and is thus Lieutenant Jarrad's junior officer, to direct him and issue instructions *on his own responsibility*, during the absence of the Superintendent from head-quarters. Against this assumption of authority on the part of Mr. Carrington, Lieutenant Jarrad has protested on the ground that Mr. Carrington has never been gazetted to act for the Superintendent in his absence, and that, therefore, his taking upon himself to address Lieutenant Jarrad on matters relating to his professional duties and to the administration of the Department without direct orders from the Superintendent was unwarranted without fuller knowledge of the facts of the case. We do not quite understand the action taken by the Government of India in supporting Mr. Carrington's assumption of authority to direct his senior officer, and in the interests of the public we hope that Lieutenant Jarrad's services will not be lost to India without more sufficient re

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

THE ACCIDENT ON THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA. FEB. 18.

A subsequent report states that in the railway accident on the Sibi line, seven coolies were killed and two severely hurt, the sowars and horses of the Poona Horse being uninjured.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The explanation of the accident on the Sibi line is that some waggons were blown along the line by a heavy gale and met the train from Jacobabad with coolies. Besides seven of the latter killed four were injured.

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

General Bright has moved to Mandrawar, in the Lughman Valley, with a strong force. The local headmen have come in to General Bright. The villages are friendly and supplies are more plentiful.

The troops under Colonel Boisragon held Asmatulla Khan's and other forts.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

It has been arranged that if no unforeseen event intervenes the Budget Statement will be made at a special meeting of the Legislative Council to be held next Tuesday morning.

APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Colonel Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Governor of Natal and High Commissioner of South East Africa, with command of the troops in South East Africa, succeeding Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Colonel H. Brackenbury, R. A., succeeds as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BREAKING UP OF MAHOMED JAN'S FORCES.

INDICATIONS OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

KABUL, Feb. 17.—No news have been received of the movements of Abdul Rahman and of Wali Mahomed who was sent by us to Afghan Turkistan. It is reported that some chiefs who tried to hinder his advancing were defeated.

There is no doubt of Nek Mahomed's presence near Balkh.

Mahomed Jan's forces, such as they are, seem to be breaking up. The Togaris refuse to give even food.

Now his supporters and Hassan Khan are making overtures to come into Sherpur.

Many independent Ghilzai and Kohistani Chiefs who have been hitherto holding aloof, are also anxious to make terms. This shows that there is a general inclination to meet us half way and make a peaceful settlement with us.

THE RUMOUR OF GENERAL TYTLER'S DEATH UNFOUNDED.

ALLAHABAD, FEB., 19.

The report of General Tytler's death is unfounded.

TRANSFER OF YAKUB KHAN TO MUSSOORIE.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

The property called "Bellevue" at Mussoorie has been bought by Government for the residence during the hot weather and rains for Yakub Khan.

The transfer of Yakub Khan to Mussoorie is equivalent to a declaration that he stands acquitted of all culpability in connection with the events of September.

There is reason to believe that Yakub Khan has been detected in a correspondence with the Russians subsequent to the Treaty of Gandamak.

Closely as the secret of the discoveries by the Kabul Commission has been kept, enough has leaked out to show that Yakub Khan did not come off guiltless.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WINTER PALACE TRAGEDY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 18.

It has been ascertained that the mine under the guard room of the Winter Palace was charged with dynamite and gun-cotton. The train by by which it was fired has been traced to the cellar where fuel was stored. Some workmen who were occupied at the Palace on the day of the explosion have since decamped. Loyal demonstrations at the Czar's escape have been made throughout the country.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 18.

The Anchor Line Steamer Columbia left for Bombay yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. Polluce, Captain G. Ragusin, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quieter. Fair Dholleras	5 15-16.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4 per cent. do. do.	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	52 3-16d.
The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.	

Departure—Lord Derby.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 19, 11-55 A.M.

Turkish route right to Pera.

DADUR, FEB. 19, 2-45 P.M.

Office closed.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9-32 to 5-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-18¾	,,

WE regret to learn by a letter from Aden that Mr. Justice Green when the mail steamer arrived there was no better than when he left Bombay.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-morrow, the 21st instant, on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Kurrachee per Indian Government Steamer Tenasserim.

IT is officially notified that the troops now advancing on, and those already on service in Southern Afghanistan from the Bombay Presidency, be termed the "First Bombay Division, Kandahar Field Force." This force is made up as follows:—E-B R. H. A., C-2 R. A., 5-8 R. A, 14-9 R. A., 5-11 R. A., Poona Horse, 2nd and 3rd Sind Horse, No. 2 Mountain Battery, 4 companies Sappers and Miners, 2-7th Fusiliers, 66th Foot, 1st, 4th, 5th, 10th, 16th, and 19th Native Infantry, 3 companies 27th N. I., 28th, 29th, and 30th N. I. The corps now under orders for concentration and which consists of the 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry, 1st Sind Horse D-B. R.H.A, F-2 R.A., 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, 3rd, 9th, 23rd, and 24th Native Infantry, will be termed the "Second or Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force."

H. E. the Governor in Council has appointed C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate; Capt. W. T. Crokett, late Indian Navy, and Capt. H. B. Smith, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the steamer Shah Jehan whilst on her passage from the south along the coast to Bombay. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Court to-day.

IT is officially notified that, on and after the 25th instant, opium will be issued from all Government depôts in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, at the fixed rate of Rs. 13-12 per pound.

IT is now stated that the Commander-in-Chief will not leave Calcutta so early as was anticipated. He will probably not start for Peshawur until the end of this month.

ON Tuesday night the Ikran station, on the Rajputana Railway, was plundered by dacoits, who, not satisfied with *looting* the place, maltreated the station staff and their families.

WE noticed the other day some tall scoring of two members of the Bombay Volunteer Corps in the competition for the prize offered for all Volunteers throughout India by the Calcutta Corps; but even better shooting appears to have been done elsewhere. We read in a Calcutta paper that the highest possible number of points obtainable, 75 (15 shots at 500 yards), were scored in one instance in full by a marksman in Bellary; next to this, there were two seventy-fours, and the lowest for a prize will not be under sixty-six.

IT is a thousand pities, the *Pioneer* thinks, that the English papers do not understand the importance of the Commander-in-Chief's presence with the Government of India. "The Viceroy of India must always, in the nature of things, have such an overwhelming influence on the progress of events that he should never for an instant be left without the very best advice attainable. Remove the Commander-in-Chief to a distance from his council, and what would happen in an emergency, which called for some political decision hinging on to military knowledge? Bereft of his usual referee, he would have to rely on Sir Pomeroy Colley." But according to the general belief the Commander-in-Chief's advice received very little attention when he was with the Government.

ON Budget prospects, the Allahabad paper remarks that the forthcoming statement ought to be a very cheerful one. It thinks the public impression as to the effect on the national finances of the renewed outbreak of war, has probably been exaggerated. There is no real reason why the estimates of the year should have been put out by that occurrence, and this remark is true, independently of the movement Mr. Fawcett has already instituted in favour of throwing the cost of the renewed war on imperial accounts. Even if India takes the whole burden on herself, there is no reason for supposing that her Government will be unstatesmanlike enough to throw the whole cost on the finances of one year. The surplus shown on the Budget Estimate of the year now expiring, was Rs. 2,156,000. That surplus has been immensely augmented by improved rates of exchange and extra receipts from opium. Meanwhile the policy of departmental economy has proceeded unchecked, and nothing has occurred except the war to augment expenditure. So a very easy task lies before the Financial Department, made all the more pleasant by the fact that the public will for the most part have a groundless idea that it must have been difficult.

THE *Pioneer* eulogises the way in which the British authorities at Kandahar have conducted their relations with the local population. He has received some information as to the way business is carried on with the native Governor which shows that the situation is not manipulated carelessly, merely because it is more easily dealt with than the situation at Kabul itself. Our officers, it seems, have refrained entirely from interference with the Governor, Shere Ali Khan. Even with local disturbances, when these have arisen on a small scale, he has been left to deal in his own way. Of course, the British garrison was ready to put down any rising on a large scale had such a movement been set on foot; but as things have gone, no trouble of that sort has been experienced. It is noteworthy, moreover, that public business has been transacted very quietly at Kandahar. There have been no durbars and sensational proclamation scenes. Probably the Government would be ready to acknowledge now, that there has been too much of that sort of thing at Kabul. Least said, soonest mended, is a golden rule in political situations of embarrassment. Some of the Kabul proclamations may yet give rise to trouble in Parliament. At Kandahar the effort has been to make the native Governor, once appointed, feel as much like an independent ruler as circumstances would allow. Perhaps it is partly due to the quiet and sensible way affairs have thus been directed that, even during the late attack on Kabul by Mahomed Jan, no whisper of a rising disturbed the tranquillity of the Kandahar bazaars.

THE railway is making such progress from Raepore towards Bombay that another extension is to be opened to passenger traffic. It is said, on the 1st of March. The *Delhi Gazette* congratulates its Agra readers by anticipation on being able to go to Mount Aboo by rail, if not this hot season, yet in the present year of grace 1880; and thinks there is much probability that the railway route from Agra and Delhi through Rajputana will be open throughout for passengers before twelve months pass.

RUMOUR at Mussoorie says that the residence, known as the "Castle," overlooking the Landour Bazaar, has been rented by Government for the accommodation of Amir Yakub Khan.

THE *Indian Daily News* ridicules a recent appointment (of the Maharajah of Darbangah) to the local Legislative Council. He asks:—Was it either needful or expedient to make a local council more of a farce than it is, by the appointment of a sago who has just attained his majority? Yet it appears that the appointment has at least the external and complimentary approval of one native member of the council, and of at least two native journalists. One approves on the ground, not that the Maharaja will bring much experience or business aptitude, but the position will be a good training for him. So, then, it appears that what should be a provincial council is to be turned into a training school for minor magnates who have not yet cut their wisdom teeth. This seems to us to be reversing the natural order of things. It is usual to allow men to demonstrate their capacity in the successful management of their own affairs before they are called to take part in ruling a province.

WITH reference to the subject of the amalgamation of the British and the Indian Medical Services, a Calcutta paper hears that a proposal has been made by the present Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to separate the Army from the Civil Medical Department: and that, in the event of the proposal being sanctioned by the Home Government, Dr. Beatson will probably remain in charge of the Civil Medical Department until the tenure of his office expires in November next.

ON the question of who is to be Sir Richard Temple's successor in the Governorship of Bombay, a Calcutta paper says it is now generally understood that whoever may succeed the present Governor, it will not be one whose name has been for some months coupled with the vacancy, and who it was thought had at one time an excellent chance of going to Madras.

THE Viceroy and suite, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are expected to visit Darjeeling about the 1st March for two or three days.

THE report of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway for the year ended the 31st December 1878, which has only just been published, states that the earnings of the line have steadily expanded from £275,125 in 1875, to £462,204 in 1878, whilst the expenditure has simultaneously advanced from £164,274 to £250,657, so that the net expansion of profit for the year's work has, in the same period, advanced from £110,851 to £211,547. This is calculated at the rate of 2-. per rupee, so that, in reality, the pleasant picture is somewhat too brightly painted. The extension of the line from the Benares station to the Ganges, 3·15 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st of November, and, the Government regarding the bridge at Benares over the Ganges as a work of urgent importance, the Secretary of State has accordingly offered to allow the company to include it in their undertaking. It is estimated to cost about £350,000, and the execution of the work will probably occupy from three to four years. No definite proposal has yet been made with regard to the extension of the line from Moradabad to join the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway at or near Saharunpore, though the Government of India have submitted to the Secretary of State their views on the proposals made by the board of directors. This scheme somehow seems to hang fire.

THE judges of the Calcutta High Court are opposed to the proposal of the judges of the Small Cause Court, to reduce the stamp duty payable on a power of attorney for conducting a case in that court to 4 annas. They are of opinion that such a course would be to favour the employment of an inferior class of practitioners. The hon'ble judges also think it undesirable to encourage plaintiffs appearing by deputy, instead of appearing in person before the court.

THE local *Times* draws attention to the necessity which exists for a Town Hall at Madras. He writes:—As long as Madras is without such a building the epithet benighted will be stamped upon it by those who come here to cater for the public, and find that the greatest difficulty they have to encounter is the want of a suitable hall.

Two members of the notorious gang of Australian bushrangers, Scott, *alias* Captain Moonlite, and Regan, were hung on the morning of the 20th January, at Sydney.

ON the 24th of January a silver-gilt casket, in which had been placed lockets containing locks of hair of thirteen officers who fell at Isandula, was shown to many privileged persons at Buckingham Palace. Each locket is engraved with an "In Memoriam," and the name of the officer, together with the date of his death. The souvenir was ordered by the Queen.

MR. GRANT DUFF, member for the Elgin Burghs, in addressing his constituents at Kintore, spoke on the Afghan question, attacking the Government policy in regard to it in every detail. He held that if the question were settled by our annexing Afghanistan and by Russia coming to the borders of that country, we should have done two things. Firstly, we should have advanced to meet Russia at a point where she is always getting stronger, and where we must always be comparatively weak; and, secondly, should either have involved the British or Indian taxpayers, or both, in new and increasing responsibilities. Strike the Afghan wars out of the calculation, and the Tory administration of Indian finance would have been one of the redeeming points of the policy. Include them, and their management of Indian finance sinks to a level with most of their doings, and becomes wholly detestable. From January, 1875, to the present time the whole policy had been one vast tissue of crime. But the wickedness of the whole proceeding was swallowed up in its intolerable folly, in the destruction of that strong, friendly and independent Afghanistan which the Government itself professed its desire to maintain, in the abolition of all our arrangements with Russia in Asia, in the vast moral advantage given to that power if ever she desired by moving in Asia to gain an advantage over us in the Balkan peninsula or in Armenia, in the crazy dreams which, if the present Government lasts a few years longer, will be responsible for the whole of Asia, from the far end of Assam on to the borders of China, and to the Eastern shores of the Bosphorus. Such was the philippic delivered by the honourable member to the fishermen of Kintore and Inverarce.

THEY seem to do some things better in Australia than we do in India. A railway accident, unattended with any serious consequences, occurred at Parramatta on December 26th, owing to a gale of wind, during the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, having run into another which was standing at that station. Forthwith the Minister of Public Works pens a minute on the subject, in which the Traffic Manager, who happened to be on the engine at the time, is "mulct in the penalty of one month's salary," and the driver is "disrated to the position of third-class fireman."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES commences his paper on "Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War," in the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in the following vigorous style:—Lord Chelmsford is an incomprehensible person. His conduct of the Zulu war offered the keenest temptation to adverse comment, and criticism of that description was freely brought to bear upon it while as yet his Lordship remained at the head of affairs. But this criticism was in its nature perfunctory, and the appropriate complement of it was obviously a comprehensive *résumé* of the errors of the campaign up to the period when he resigned his functions of command. It was apparent that such a *résumé* would be in itself a useful contribution to our critical military annals. Nor did there lack other stimulants to the production of a paper of this sort. At Cape Town, after his resignation, Lord Chelmsford cast the imputation upon the commentators who had accompanied the fortunes of his invasion, that their adverse remarks had been dictated by political bias. No more overwhelming refutation of this unworthy aspersion could well be conceived, than the categorical proof that hostile criticism had emanated in a unanimous chorus from the representatives of journals of every political colour alike. But just resentment against an aspersion so defamatory prompted naturally, human nature being what it is, to the production of a comprehensive criticism, the warrantable severity of which should punish a wanton calumny on an honourable profession. For myself I may say that I had numerous solicitations to undertake this task. The natural impulse of one whose idiosyncrasy has a family resemblance to that of the sturdy borderer who would 'tak dunts frae naebody,' of one, too, who delights in writing on military topics, was to consent. But other considerations interposed. The heart warms towards a man whom one has seen carrying his head high and displaying worthy demeanour when the air throbs with the roar of the foe, and when the angry bullets are flying thick. Nor was there wanting another incentive to silence on the part of one who knows that what he may write is noticed by and has weight with foreign critics, who are not slow to rejoice over the home-demonstration of a British general's incompetency. Accordingly, I, for one, held my peace; or rather, indeed, held it not."

COUNT VON MOLTKE, replying to a letter from a Saxon artisan who had requested him to use his influence with the Emperor William with a view to a reduction in the German army, writes:—"Who does not share the earnest desire to see these heavy military burdens relieved, which Germany is compelled to bear?" and adds that "a happier condition of affairs cannot be attained until nations have arrived at the conviction that every war, even though victorious, is a national misfortune. Even the power of the Emperor is inadequate to bring about this conviction."

THE state of the Pope's health is causing anxiety to his physicians. His Holiness is suffering from shivering fits and great prostration. He nevertheless persists in pursuing his usual occupations.

THE Duke of Cambridge cannot, the *World* says, get over the deep impression made on his mind by so many officers coming to his last *levee* to explain that, by the new rules of retirement, they would have to leave the army although still in the prime of life, and devoted heart and soul to their profession. More than once since His Royal Highness has been heard to remark:—"They have managed to break down the backbone of the rank and file of the army; and now, by these new-fangled rules, they are doing the same as to the officers." It has been suggested that this depletion of zealous and efficient officers might be prevented by the simple expedient of allowing all those to go who wish it, and giving them a proportional rate of retirement. This would leave in the army all who really want to make it their profession, and get rid of most of those who merely look on it as a temporary pastime; while, by fixing at the same time a maximum age for retirement, the risk of ineffectiveness on that score would be avoided.

MR. BRIGHT, in addressing his constituents at Birmingham, confined his remarks for the most part to the Irish Land Question. He discussed the various forms of fixity of tenure, recommended by some persons of authority in Ireland. To most of them, however, there was some objection. He then made his own suggestions for dealing with the difficulty. He recommended that Parliament should appoint a Commission to go to Dublin with power to sell the farms of landlords to the tenants who were willing to buy them, and to advance three-fourths of the purchase money for that purpose, principal and interest to be repaid in five and thirty years. In regard to the land held by the Corporation of London, he would compel its sale on these conditions. Such a measure, he believed, would meet the wants and satisfy the desires of the Irish people. In a second speech, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Mr. Bright condemned the militarism of the Continent, and remarked that for all the military force with which they were surrounded, emperors and statesmen did not appear to be more safe, but that they seemed to be greatly occupied in sending messages of congratulation to one another on their escapes from assassination. Mr. Chamberlain, at the same gathering, adversely criticised the general policy of the Government.

GENERAL TERGUKASOFF, who was to have commanded the new expedition against the Tekke Turkomans, has arrived at Tiflis to report upon the inexpediency of another campaign unless the necessary number of camels can be collected in advance. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that in consequence of the unfavourable view taken by the General it is possible that the plan of penetrating from the Caspian to Merv will be entirely abandoned, and the occupation of the Turkoman oasis be left to General von Kaufmann, who is assembling a considerable force on and near the Bokhara shores of the Amu Daria.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Day after the Wedding," 9 p.m.; Black ey'd Susan," 10 p.m.

Meeting of Malsher Coffee Company, 14, Rampart Row, 4-30 p.m.

SENT TO KERBALLA.—The dead body of a Mahomedan woman, named Fatma, was taken up from the Mahomedan grave yard No. 8, Sonapore, on Wednesday last for conveyance to Kerballa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Vespasian was hauled out of the dock at 3-30 p. m. on Wednesday and took up her moorings in the harbour. At about the same time eighteen *padows* left and eleven entered the dock for the transhipment of cargo.

ACCIDENTS.—Bagoo Dipajee, a labourer, had one of his hands seriously injured by machinery whilst in motion at the Moorarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Mills on Wednesday last.—Soomba Gungajee also sustained serious injury to one of his hands by machinery on the same day while at work in the Sassoon mills.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Jaghunath Pandoorung and Polah Narayen were yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with fraudulently and dishonestly diminishing the weight of the Queen's coin, and fraudulently uttering the same to the Tramway Company.

THE PICK-POCKET AT THE RACES.—Rustomjee Cowasjee who was arrested on Tuesday last at the Byculla Race-course stealing from the pocket of Abdool Curreem Badroodeen a handkerchief containing Rs. 176-8-0 in currency notes and cash, was yesterday charged with the offence before Mr. W. Webb, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT MAHIM.—Sowraz Hingoo, residing at Mahim Bazaar, reported to the police yesterday the theft of a box containing Rs. 134 in cash and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The box was subsequently found lying broken open about a hundred paces from his house. The two currency notes, which were secreted on one side of the box, were left untouched.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Rustomjee Nanabhoy, residing at Colaba, reported to the police that on the morning of the 17th instant he had placed in a small tin cash box which he locked Rs. 200 in currency notes, which on the same evening were missing from the box. He suspected two of his servants and questioned them about the matter; one of whom, a Goanese cook, named Joan, has since absconded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Ramjee Babee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a quantity of beans and a *dhotur*, reasonably suspected of having been stolen. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Jumna Valli Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession an adze, valued Rs 2, the property of the Bombay arsenal. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Merwanjee Manockjee and four Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr. W Webb, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Bannian Road, and all the prisoners with being found gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 200, two others, who had been twice previously convicted of a similar offence, were fined Rs. 50 each, and the remaining two were fined Rs. 5 each.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCES IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th inst. was Rs. 1,10,90,519; add silver received during the week Rs. 25,30,682. The sum of Rs. 24,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,12,21,201. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 9,36,038 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th inst., was 476, being 5 less than in the previous week, 2 less than the total of the week ending 18th Feb. 1879, and 54 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 358 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 37·28. There were 164 deaths from remittent fever, being 13 less than in the previous week, and 7 more than in the same period last year. There were no deaths from cholera last week as well as in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 40, 12, and 14, respectively, as compared with 61, 24, and 22 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentage of mortality are unreliable."

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the committee for the past season, which will be submitted at the annual meeting on the 8th proximo, gives the following resumé of the operations of the club during the half year:—

"The number of resident members on the book on the 31st December, 1879, was 267, of whom 46 are new members, and 5 are golf-playing members.

The club has sustained a great loss in the death of Captain Becke, of the Marine Battalion, who for some months most efficiently carried on the duties of joint-secretary. He was always foremost in the promotion of sport, and indefatigable in his exertions for the welfare of the club.

H. M. the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East consented to become an honorary member of the club during his stay in Bombay. During the half-year the following changes in committee have taken place:—

Captain Cooke-Collis left Bombay. Mr. R. S. Campbell consented to act in his stead. Mr. Young vacated his appointment, having been absent more than three months. He was re-elected on his return. Mr. Fraser Hore resigned, and Major Marryat consented to act in his place. Mr. Young resumed the joint-secretaryship after Captain Becke's death in October. Mr. Mein consented to act on committee in place of Mr. Young, and Captain Cooke-Collis, having returned to Bombay, succeeded Dr. Arnott.

The annual election of the committee will take place at the ensuing general meeting.

Three foreign polo matches have been played—viz., vs. the 11th Regiment at Poona, in which we were defeated; vs. the same Regiment in Bombay, when we were victorious; and vs. the Poona Horse at Poona, when we again secured a victory.

The energy of our boating members was not apparently diminished by the loss of boats and property sustained last monsoon. The Poona Boat Club kindly lent a four oar, and a crew underwent the disagreeable accompaniments of a month's training at Mahim. They were beaten after a good race for the challenge Four Cup, as were R. V. R. C. crews composed of members of the Gymkhana for the Service Four and Pair Cups. The Senior Pairs and Senior Sculls were, however, won by members of the club.

With regard to a reference made by the boating members of the club concerning the action of the Poona Boat Club in authorising the erasure of the names of the Bombay crew of 1876 from the Service Four Cup which they fairly won, the committee, while regretting the existence of anything likely to disturb the good feeling between the two clubs, could not but join in deprecating the decision of the P. B. C. Committee.

The annual motussil cricket match resulted this year in a victory for the Gymkhana team, after very good cricket on both sides. This is now one of the most interesting matches of the year, and bids fair to take the place of the North and South match played at Poona which till lately has been *the* match of the year.

The S. Andrew's Golf Medal, played for on the 28th and 29th of November, was won by Mr. Arthur, and the seventh contest for the Blackheath Challenge Medal was won by Mr. Simpson. The eighth and last open competition for this medal will be held in June next, after which the winner of the medal in previous contests will compete for its final possession. The Gymkhana Challenge Cup, held by Mr. Moultrie, will be played for on the occasion of the ensuing Athletic Sports Meeting.

A Bowling Green has been made in front of the Gymkhana, the money for which was mostly raised by private subscription.

During the current half-year it is intended to institute archery on one ladies' night a week. The services of the Volunteer band have been secured for one evening a week, and it is hoped that the officers of the Marine Battalion will also lend their band as heretofore. We are already much indebted to them and to the officers of the IX. N. I. for their continued kindness in so often lending their band. Entries for the athletic sports and sky races have been already posted, and these meetings promise to be a success.

The balance sheet for the past half-year is attached, and the following is offered for remark.

The debt to the building contractor has been finally cleared off. Debentures are outstanding to the extent of Rs. 6,500, and are amply secured by the value of the building. The expenses of boating have been greater than usual, owing to the repairs to boats rendered necessary by the storm of last May. The proceeds of the concert for new boats amounted to Rs. 516-6, an expenditure of Rs. 24,713 has already been incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 298-9 to pay for a new four and a gig added during the half-year. For the Bowling Green Rs. 660 were collected by private subscriptions, and the committee authorised an additional expenditure of one-fourth of this sum, viz., Rs. 220, making Rs. 880. To this the expenditure on the pavilion Rs. 200 has been spent in enclosing the ground in front of the pavilion. Rs. 253-9-8 have been spent on archery, which will be commenced shortly. Under the amount of Rs. 427-10-7 for sports Rs. 312-6 is for cups ordered from England for the third athletic meeting, to be held on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of February. The estimated revenue for the next half-year is Rs. 6,500, and the expenditure will probably reach this amount.

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN THE KURRUM VALLEY.

THE troops in the valley with their stations are now as follows:—The 8th Foot are at the Paiwar Kotal, with two screw guns. There is so much snow there, that snowballing and tobogganing are the only out-door amusements. The men of the 5th are reported very fit. The 21st Punjab Native Infantry are at Habeeb Kheyl, and the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, with two guns, at Shalozan. At Kurrum are stationed the 5th Native Infantry, 12th Bengal Lancers, and two field guns. From Kurrum to Thull the posts are held by the 11th Native Infantry, with headquarters at Bale-h Kheyl, and the 26th Punjab Infantry with head-quarters at Thurpee. At Thull we have the 85th Foot, 5th Native Infantry, and 18th Bengal Cavalry, with head-quarters and two guns 1-8th Royal Artillery. The left wing, 85th and 20-h Punjab Infantry, with a company of Sappes, are employed on the river road, now being constructed along the left bank of the Kurrum to avoid the *kotal*, which has been so destructive to camels. This new road is half a mile longer, but is almost perfectly level, and is being constructed for a tramway.

There has been a good deal of pneumonia lately in the valley; several fatal cases here amongst the 85th, and some of the native regiments have lost a great many, while the camp followers suffered severely from this disease.

A permanent telegraph line is being constructed, and is now being carried from the Paiwar to Thull. There has been a great diminution in the number of transport animals since the Zaimusht campaign. The deaths amongst the camels have been very numerous, and in addition to this, a very large number, indeed, is reported missing. A court of enquiry is investigating this matter. Several officers of this force have latterly been obliged to take leave on medical certificate, amongst others, Colonel Hunt, our chief commissariat officer. The thieves abound here and keep our sentries busy at night.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

BOMBAY RACES.

THE race meeting was concluded yesterday. There were good entries for each race, five horses being the lowest number that came to the post for any of the five events on the card. A most unfortunate accident occurred in connection with the Winners' Handicap, whilst running in which Cardigan, a very good and useful horse, broke his fetlock joint. His owner, Mr. Cozens, has been most unfortunate during the meeting, having had a valuable horse (Chorister) killed on the course while training a few days ago in addition to the accident of yesterday. The details of yesterday's racing are as follows:—

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 600. For all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P. M. 2 miles.

	st lb		
Mr Herbert's.....g a h Child of the Desert	9 0	Bowen	1
Mr Strip's.....c b m Duchess	9 12	Hackney	2
Major Crosbie's.....g a h Kohinoor	10 3	Ahmed	3
Mr Kelly Maitland's.....b a h Salisbury	8 6	Richmond	0
Mr Cozen's.....g a h Cardigan	8 3	Kurreem	0
Mr Herbert's.....g a h Sans Souci	8 4	Hopper	0
Mr P's.....b a h The Prince	7 0	Omer	0
H H Aga Khan's.....b a h Secunder	8 4	Rowjee	0

Sans Souci and Salisbury took up the running at the start with the rest in close attendance. Along the farther side of the course, Salisbury led, Kohinoor second, Sans Souci third and Child of the Desert fourth. Coming from behind the huts Kohinoor and Child of the Desert were racing together in front, but the country-bred mare, Duchess, drew up to them at the last corner, and looked like winning. The weight told on her, however, and a splendid race home resulted in Child of the Desert winning by a length, Duchess second, and Kohinoor, two lengths farther away, third. The time was 3 minutes 23 seconds for the last mile and three-quarters; for the two miles, the time could not be taken, the starting post being out of sight from the Stewards' Stand. Cardigan fell and broke his fetlock joint.

2ND DEALERS' CONSOLATION PURSE.—Terms the same as for the 2nd Dealers' Plate, but nothing to the 2nd and 3rd horse. The winner of that Race to carry 5 lbs. extra. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

	st lb		
Mr Abdool Raymon's.c a g Lucifer	8 7	Farced	1
Mr Abdool Rizzack bin Dubakel's.....c a g Cyrus	9 7	Lucifer	2
Mr Land's.....b a h Sheriff	8 8	Bowjee	3
Mr Sullimun Moos's.b a h Sunger	8 12	Cassum	0
Mr Osmun Suma's.c a c Raby	9 3	Mahomed	0
Mr Ali bin Amer's.g a h Gray Warrior	8 9	Cavanagh	0
H H Aga Khan's.....c a h Egbball	8 9	.....	0
	8 12	Bowen	0

Farced and Lucifer got the best of the start and kept in front to the end, finishing first and second, Farced any number of lengths in front. Cyrus was third, and Raby fourth. Time, 2 mins. 28 secs.

THE BEATEN PLATE.—Rs. 600. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs and country-breds of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1¼ mile.

	st lb		
H H Aga Khan's.....c a h Lielice	9 7	Bowen	1
Major Crosbie's.....c a h Cosman	7 0	Rowjee	2
Capt Mansel-Pleydell's.....c a h Timoor	8 3	Tingey	3
Major Crosbie's.....g a h Mistake	8 12	Ahmed	0
Mr Walter's.....g a h Redcrin	8 9	Rambum	0
Mr Kelly Maitland's b a h Salisbury	8 6	.....	0

After a beautiful start, Oosman went to the front, and made the running evidently with a view of taking advantage of his light weight, but Lielice overhauled him before the last turn before home was reached, and in spite of Rowjee pushing his horse hard, won with ease by a length, Timoor third. Time, 2 mins. 57 secs.

THE REDOUBT STAKES.—Rs. 150. For all entrained Arabs and Persians that have been the property of dealers who have imported the horses. Entrance Rs. 5. Second horse to receive Rs. 30, and third horse Rs. 20 out of the Entrances. Ten entrances or no race. Catch weights over 8 stone 7 lbs to be ridden in costume. ¼ mile.

Mr Sugger's.....b a h Sucklawee			1
Mr Abdool Rizzack Dubakel's.....g a h Dubakel			2
Mr Ali bin Amer's.....g a h Gibraltar			3
Mr Azeez Aga's.....c a h Jilifri			0
Mr Abdool Mohsen Budder's.....g a h Latroon			0
Mr Ahmed Advance's.g a h Greylag			0
Mr Pallonjee's.....c a h Cyprus			0
Mr Amoores's.....c a h Bajan			0
Mr Hussoon's.....g a h Obyn			0
Mr Mahomed Dukeel's.g a h Gureeb			0
Mr Rakel's.....g a h Tweedman			0
Mr Oosman Sumatee's.a h Dubash			0
Mr Mahomed Aga's.....b a h Lalach			0
Mr Mahomed's.....b a h Nosey			0
Mr Dhawood Aga's.....b a h Wujnan			0
Mr Humadee's.....a h Maneghee			0

There is nothing to be said about this race, except that Sucklawee won easily, Dubakel second. They were ridden by stable boys in all sorts of rigs, some using saddles, and others dispensing with such an incumbrance, and the field presented a curious sight as they came down the straights, the legs and arms of all the jockeys working frantically.

THE SELLING RACE.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs that have not won during the meeting. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10 stone: 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below selling price. Entrance Rs. 20. Distance 1 m'le.

	st lb		
Mr Abdool Raymon's.c a g Ringlet Rs 700	7 7	Omer	1
Capt Mansel-Pleydell's.....c a h Timoor, 1,000	9 0	Cozens	2
Major Crosbie's.....b a g Little John Rs. 700	7 7	Ahmed	3
Mr Herbert's.....b a h Robin Hood

purely monetary point of view, I am quite sure you will be astonished when you hear of the money value of the potatoes that have disappeared from the country. That excellent man, the late Mr. Thom, who had so long been an eminent Irish statistician, arranged a method of testing the value of crops in Ireland by taking a fixed price for a series of years and always estimating the value at the fixed price. It is a curious method of estimating seeing that prices go up and down. If we take the price of potatoes at 3l. per ton the result would be that for the past ten years the value of the potato crop averaged 9,112,935l. Basing our calculation on the same data for the year 1879, the value of the potato crop in Ireland was 3,341,028l. When you subtract one set of figures from the other, the result is the astonishing fact that independently of all the injury by the loss of other crops, the depreciation of trade, and the various other causes which is estimated occurred, the loss on potatoes alone in Ireland is 5,771,907l., or in round numbers, 5½ millions sterling. I need scarcely say that the loss has fallen mainly on the persons who, of all others, are least able to bear it. From some places reports are to the effect that there are no potatoes at all. They have absolutely disappeared. They were not worth looking for in the ground. Now, the total yield of the cereal crops per head of the population is 3·8 cwt., as compared with 4·9 cwt. for the last ten years, and 4·7 cwt. for the year 1878. In potatoes the deficiency is proportionately greater, so that the people have simply lost two-thirds of their food. The result is that they have lost not merely food, but seed for next year; but the loss of the seed, if unaccompanied by the loss of food, might not be so serious a matter, because it is quite clear the new seed would be of great advantage to the country. The resolution before the meeting is to contribute to the supply of seed. It is obvious that the fund set apart for that purpose is quite inadequate to meet any but the most extreme cases, and we still have to look to other people and sources for the supply of seed potatoes. There is very little doubt that other aid will come. The matter as a deputation was informed to-day, is under consideration. However, we must be careful to give potatoes only to those who are in the greatest possible want. Our committee having collected such a vast amount of information with regard to the state of the country, and being about to issue a serving of queries referred to in the report read by Lord Randolph Churchill, will then be able to give some idea of the requirements and state of the country. And I am quite certain, if this information is laid before her Majesty's Government it will meet with the respect it deserves, as coming from, large number of country gentlemen whom we we consider as our financial agents through Ireland at the present moment. We must look on these gentlemen as the most representative men we could select, and we see they answer our queries in a most careful manner, and that we have a regular supply of information as to how things are going on throughout the country. I think, when we have information of this sort collected, it is our duty to hand it over to her Majesty's Government to make such use of it as they think fit. I have just concluded the quarter's returns of distress in Ireland to the last day of December, and I am sorry to say the death-rate during the bad weather is high; but of the 800 registrars in Ireland, not one reports a death from starvation. That is a remarkable thing in the face of statements put forward that deaths have occurred, and that during the ensuing months they would be numbered by thousands. When my next report comes to be made for the quarter year, I trust that through the efforts of the committees and of others trying to alleviate distress, I may be able to state that not a single death from starvation has occurred in Ireland (applause).

An eviction to which much importance is attached has been made at Hills Brook, Barnagh, in the County of Galway. A force of 100 constabulary attended to support the execution of the writ on a tenant, one John Stanley, who held 101 acres, at 146l. per annum, from Mr. Daniel Keatling. The eviction was carried out peaceably, the constabulary and sheriff having arrived rather unexpectedly so that there was no time to organise any resistance. Mr. Stanley, it is said, holds advanced views and took a prominent part in organising and speaking in private, violent terms at a land meeting lately held at Barnagh. It is believed that the carrying out of this eviction will have a very good effect on the people, as showing them that the law will be enforced.

The Longford board of guardians have adopted resolutions reiterating their request to be placed on the list of scheduled unions, and stating that while many of their districts are in an exceptionally distressed condition, there are numerous landowners in the county prepared to commence work if the union is scheduled. The guardians say that although the destitute people do not loudly proclaim their needs, yet if the Local Government Board requires it, the (the guardians) can inundate them with proofs of the rigid poverty within the union; and they urge the Local Government Board not to be the cause of preventing employment until starvation makes employment useless, and coroners' inquests compel the Government to give assistance.

MR. PARNELL'S VIEW ON THE RELIEF FUNDS.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter in which he again assails both the Dublin Mansion House and the Duke of Marlborough's relief funds. He says both Committee are destitute of sympathy for the sufferers, and that the money sent to the Mansion House will be used indirectly now for political purposes in bolstering up the land system. Boxes have been erected at the Post Office and sub-stations in New York for subscriptions at the instances of the Misses Parnell. News has been received from several more places in Canada announcing subscriptions for the relief of the distress.

THE TRANSVAAL.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

PRETORIA, Dec. 29.

Over 500 Swazi wounded in the Secocoeni campaign have been treated in our hospitals at Lydenburg, and it is believed that over 400 have been left dead on the field. The Swazi contingent was counted by companies at Lydenburg, and there was found to be this number missing. Of the wounded many will die, for they refuse generally to submit to operations. The Swazies have returned home thoroughly contented. The cattle they captured amount to about 8,000, and they have expressed gratitude for the kind treatment their wounded have received. They affirm, too, their absolute confidence in the fighting capacity of Englishmen, and their readiness to follow the English Government anywhere. The practical effect of the subjugation of Secocoeni will be to render possible the collection of taxes from the natives, which the weakness and timidity of the Boer Government had long intermitted. The revenue of the Transvaal will thus receive a yearly addition of about £50,000, the hut tax being fixed at the low rate of 10s. a hut. A higher tax might be easily borne, but the Governmennent is bound for a time by the promise which, in the disorder and danger of the country at the time of the annexation, Sir Theophilus Shepstone was constrained to make for the conciliation of numerous populations of uncertain feelings. It is hardly to be hoped that taxes will be yielded for some time to come by the natives to the northernmost limits of the Transvaal; that is to say, to the points traversed by the northern boundary of the Transvaal as traced upon the map; for, practically, no white Government has ever had jurisdiction so far. The Boers who had gone out in that direction were paying taxes to the natives or returning long before our rule came to save them. Schoomanspad, the furthest settlement they tried to form, was long ago laid in ruins, and, in truth, if a few scattered tributary outposts of Boer settlements among these natives could be called an evidence of a conquered country, as the Boers would wish to call them, it is certain that the complete expulsion of the Boers from the country forms a very plain proof that the native when he chose became in turn the conqueror. A certain number, no doubt, of these northern natives who live in the plains will not refuse taxes, but the strongest and wildest clans have their dwelling places in mountains and caves, and over these it will be hard to stretch out the hand of authority. The circumstances are difficult and are such as will require a show of firmness and dignity on the part of the Government tempered with great sagacity and discretion. The natives in the Zoutespanberg and Waterberg districts alone number over 500 000, and those in the Zoutspanberg district comprise, it is said, over 60,000 armed men. The difficulty of ruling the natives of the Transvaal is not removed because Secocoeni has been conquered, although it is immensely modified. The Boers would appear, as far as it is possible to judge, to be accepting the conclusion that the Transvaal territory is and must remain a British possession. The decisive subjugation of Secocoeni is bearing its fruit in popular opinion. "They have beaten the Zulus, they have beaten Secocoeni; how can they fail to be masters of the Transvaal?" This seems to be the idea that is making its way among many Boers in regard to the English. The futility of much of the talk and of many of the resolutions of the late Boer meeting is already very visible; the Boers who supply Pretoria with produce laugh at the resolution which aimed at stopping the commerce with the English, and the intercourse of trade is as free as ever. Many leading men among the Boers, since their return from the meeting, have paid their taxes without protest, and every sign of disturbance is at an end for the present at any rate.

The 80th Regiment, on the 26th inst., started on its march to Cape Town. This fine regiment, which has been almost continually on the march in South Africa for three years, and which has been engaged in the Zulu and Secocoeni campaigns, will complete the long term of arduous service it has so well borne by marching through Kimberley to Beaufort West, whence it will be taken by train to the Cape. The march, it is calculated, will occupy 60 days.

The 4th Regiment is marching down from the Transvaal for embarcation at Durban; the destination of the regiment has been changed from Malta to India.

Five troops of the King's Dragoon Guards marched this morning for Wakkerstroom, where the headquarters of the regiment will be. Of the six guns of the Royal Artillery up to now in Pretoria, four marched this morning—two for Maritzburg and two for Wakkerstroom. Two will remain at Pretoria, and will, with the two at Wakkerstroom, form the Royal Artillery garrison of the Transvaal. The 21st Regiment remains at Pretoria. The 58th has its head-quarters at Wakkerstroom, and provides detachments for Heidelberg, Standerton, and Newcastle. The 94th garrisons the Lydenburg district, with head-quarters at Lydenburg, and provides detachments for two posts of the Bulu Mountains and for Marabastadt, in the Zoutspanberg district.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Exaggerated statements have been made and absurd rumours circulated as to the number of troops General Kaufman intends to employ in the approaching expedition against Merv. As the point in question depends on the actual Russian military strength in Central Asia adjacent to the official Russian fetures of the army in Turkestan will suffice to enlighten the public mind as to the extent of Russia's power in marshalling troops on the banks of the Oxus. The enquiry is not without practical interest, and the information thus acquired will throw light on Russia's movements elsewhere in Central Asia as well as in the direction of Merv.

In the year 1873 the army of Turkestan numbered 36,000 men. The annexation of a portion of Khivan territory including the delta of the Oxus, necessitated an addition of three or four thousand men to that army. In 1875-6 the rebellion in Khokand and the campaign that ensued with its Russian, consisting with the annexation of the State, obliged the War Department to increase the Turkestan army by 10,000 men at the lowest computation, at the same time that the garrison in Semiratchinsk was doubled. In 1878 Kaufmann had therefore, under his command from the Aral to the borders of West Siberia, and the Chinese Empire, an army of 55,000 men. In 1878 the garrison in Semiretchinsk was further reinforced by troops from Semipalatinsk, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the Kuldja question, and the most recent information points to the conclusion that these reinforcements have been kept there, while a portion of the Semiratchinsk garrison has been placed at the disposal of General Abramoff, the Governor of Ferghana. A more important step was taken a few months ago by ordering General Kirjihanoff-sky to despatch 10,000 men from the Orenburg army to Turkestan. It is uncertain whether that order has yet been carried out, and, despite General Kaufmann's impatience, it is not probable that so great an undertaking as the conveyance of that large body of troops across the steppe would be attempted till the spring. The number of troops specified agrees with what it has been stated the Orenburg army could spare for operations in Central Asia; but it is impossible to see how any artillery could be sent from the two batteries—16 guns—which are all that General Krjihanoffsky has under his orders. As the Trukestan army had only eight field batteries—64 guns—it is evident that General Kaufmann would require a considerable addition to his strength in this arm if he were to undertake any extensive campaign. Assuming, however, that every effort has been made to increase the army in Central Asia, and that Orenburg has been temporarily denuded of its artillery, General Kaufmann would then only have an army of 70,000 men and 80 guns to draw upon for active operations beyond the frontier. The exact position in which the Governor-General will find himself in April next can, therefore, be very accurately estimated beforehand. Unless Russia were to come to the insane determination to prosecute a great war in Asia with her European army, the numbers mentioned represent the extreme limit of her power in Turkestan. A small addition must also be made for the military settlers in the Zerafshan Valley and Semiretchinks; but at the outside these do not number more than 5,000 men. For various reasons this reserve is a force of doubtful value. General Kaufmann would, therefore, have at his disposal about the same number of Russian troops that there are of English in India. In artillery he would not posses a quarter of our strength. There would, therefore, be in the comparison the whole of the Native Army to our favour. But the next question to be considered is what proportion of this army would it be possible to employ in an offensive war, which, if successful, would infallibly be followed by insurrections and civil strife within the Russian frontier?

The Russian army is as much a garrison in Turkestan as the English is in India. It has numerous and very difficult duties to perform. Its work is scattered throughout the various parts of a vast territory, and it has to maintain order among turbulent races, who still remember that only a few years have elapsed since they were free and independent. To briefly summarize some of these duties, there is, in the first place, the line of the Syr Darya, with the forts Kazala, Perofsky, Joulis, &c., and the crossings at Chinaz and Hodjent, to be garrisoned. The cities of Tashkent, Samarcand, Jizakh, Khokand, Namangan, Andijan, Margilan, Vernoe, Naryn, and numerous others have all to be held in force. In Ferghana it is also necessary that there should at all times be a sufficient garrison to furnish a flying column in the event of any disturbance. In Naryn and on the Chinese frontier a considerable show of troops has to be made; and on the Oxus, in the Amu Darya district, it is equally incumbent that the forts should be garrisoned, and the neighbouring Turcoman clans overawed. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it would appear to be a very moderate computation to say that the following would be the very lowest number of men required for garrison purposes:—The line of the Syr Darya, including men; Tashkent and neighbourhood, 5,000; Samarcand and Jizakh, 5 000: the towns of Ferghana, 10,000; Semiretchinsk, 10,000; Naryn, 5,000; and the Amu Darya district, 2,000: or in all 42,000 men, leaving about 30,000 men available for active operations south of the frontier. By an equally liberal arrangement, 60 guns might be sent with this force. The Russian official statements make it clear, however, that the whole of this army will not be employed against Merv. A division is to be sent into the eastern districts of Bokhara—Hissar, and Kabadian—with the object of taking up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Balkh and Badakshan. This will probably muster 10,000 men, leaving 20,000, and, say, 50 guns available for the main enterprise.

It is not probable that the expedition against Merv will be of greater strength than this number, and to concentrade that force at Charjui, on the Oxus, will be a much more difficult task than is generally supposed. A portion will, no doubt, be conveyed from Kazala across the Aral, and up the Oxus, while the main body will march from Samarcand through Bokhara. The labour of collecting supplies and transport at Charjui for so many troops will be immense, and the history of Russia's military operations in Central Asia affords no precedent of how it is to be accomplished. In the Khivan war the invading army, of from twelve to fifteen thousand men in all, advanced from five different points. One column was compelled to make a disastrous retreat, and another—that under General Kaufmann himself—nearly met with destruction. The successful columns had, therefore, four seperate bases of supply, and the largest body of troops moved from one point was only 6,000 strong. In the present instance the active army must follow two routes to Charjui—the one by the Oxus, which will be used by a column of the reputed strength of 5,000 men; the other through Bokhara, by one of 15,000 men. From Samarcand to Bokhara the distance is 130 miles, and to Charjui 100 miles more. Much of the country to be passed through is sterile, but, on the other hand, there are numerous villages and towns capable of supplying the wants of an army. It is probable that the march will be made by detachments, and that the whole force will not have concentrated at Charjui until the month of April is far advanced, when the further march on Merv could be immediately commenced. Between Charjui and Merv there is but one direct route—142 miles—but there are at the least three parallel tracks, from Ilchak, Narizm, and Burdalik, placed on the Oxus, to Merv of not much greater length than that from Charjui. The two last mentioned join the main route at Khalka, 35 miles from Merv. There was also some idea in Russian circles of sending a force across the desert from Khiva, by a way followed by a Khivan army in 1832. The city of Khiva is only 260 miles distant by this route from Merv, and it is confidently believed at the head-quarters of General Ivanoff, the Governor of the Amu Darya district, that this distance could be accomplished by a lightly armed force in less than ten days. So far, therefore, as their inclinations go, the Russian generals would like to attack Merv by several columns converging on the Turcoman stronghold as upon a common centre. To adopt that plan of campaign would reduce the transport and commissariat difficulties to a *minimum*; but, on the other hand, it would be full of peril. An enterprising commander, even such a one as Noor Verdi Khan, the Akhal chief, has already shown himself to be, would ask for no better opportunity than that afforded by four or five detached Russian columns advancing through the sandy desert from Khiva and the Oxus. The valour and skill shown by the Turcoomans at Geok Tepe must have inspired the Russians with greater caution in dealing with an adversary not wholly to be despised; and although water will have to be carried for the troops for the week's march from the Oxus to Merv, it is probable that the extra difficulties of transport will be considered preferable to the risk of incurring a disaster in the desert. To the necessity of providing for the Russian corps must be added that of supplying the wants of the large Bokharan contingent—variously computed at 10,000 and 20,000 men—that is to take part in the champaign. It is far from being clear what use General Kaufmann intends to make of these allies, whose fighting value is problematical, and whose appearance in the field must entail a heavy additional burden on the commissariat department. Probably the chief service they can render will be to hold the places on the Oxus, and thus maintain the Russian lines of communications. Their occupation away from the vicinity of Russian territory must also tend to render the position of the Russians in Turkestan more secure during General Kaufmann's absence.

The Russian army in Turkestan, reinforced by 10,000 men from Orenburg and 5,000 from Semipalatinsk, may therefore be capable of spairing 30,000 men and 60 guns for an offensive war beyond its frontier. To this number must be added about 20,000 Bokharan auxiliaries, mostly irregular cavalary. For the immediate task in hand, the capture of Merv, this force is amply sufficient. Probably an active and daring general would consider it much too numerous, and would prefer to make the attempt with 5,000 mounted infantry and a few batteries of flying artillery. It May also be considered that the eastern corps, of which mention has been made, would be able to establish Russian authority in Afghan Turkestan, were such a step to be decided on. But this is the extreme limit of Russia's present power. Neither of the enterprises contemplated can be accomplished except with some loss and after enormous outlay. A single reverse would probably entail others; and a disastrous campaign would lead infallibly to the outbreak of troubles within her own territory which it would take years to overcome. If it requires 20,000 men to capture Merv and to defeat the Turcomans, the Russian military authorities would show a wise caution before they strained their strength so much by concentrating the whole of their available army for a campaign the necessity of which is not apparent, and which, if not crowned with speedy and complete success, must have the most disastrous consequences for their empire in Asia. This summary of the present military strength of Russia in Central Asia and of the great obstacles to be overcome in an advance on Merv may serve to dispose of the rumours which have been circulated of the numbers of the vast shost to be collected for the operations against Merv. One writer had the temerity to compute it at from 100,000 to 150,000 men," and it may be some consolation to have, on the unanimous evidence of every writer competent to give an opinion, that even were the Russian Government to take the suicidal step of sending 100,000 men across the steppe from Europe it would require 12 months' labour to carry it into execution. Moreover, to attempt to march that host through the desert on Merv would be simply to invite disaster and failure.—*The Times.*

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 30th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd Febuary, 1870—

Paymaster E M Roe has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th instant.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 30th January.

1st Life Guards, Lieut G L Holford, from the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R C Turner, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Coventry Williams, from the 20th Hussars, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F M Wardrop, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards, The names of Second Lieut C S D O Oldham are as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 13th January.

6th Dragoons, Gentleman Cadet R McFarlane, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice C H E Coot, transferred to the 11th Hussars.

12th Lancers, Second Lieut H S Richardson, from the 16th Lancers, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F W Benson, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

13th Hussars, Second Lieut G J W Noble, from the 2 th Hussars, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A M Brookfield, resigned.

16th Lancers, Second Lieut J Oswald, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieut, vice H S Richardson, transferred to the 12th Lancers.

18th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet R L Walter, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice H R Alston, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

Royal Engineers, The surname of the Major seconded for Staff Service in the Gazette of the 23rd January, is Micklem, and not Micklin, as therein stated.

1st Foot, Gentleman Cadet Charles Higford Chapman, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice G S Hewett, promoted to the 34th Foot.

4th Foot, Second Lieut G A Carleton, from the 64th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R H MacCarthy, promoted.

Queen's [Indian] Cadet E D Serres, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice H C E Cave, transferred to the 16th Foot.

5th Foot, Second Lieut W H Sitwell, from the 16th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice W E Sturges, promoted.

8th Foot, Second Lieut C A R Blackwell, from the 29th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G V Turner, promoted Captain on halfpay.

Gentleman Cadet St G C Henry, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W J Kelly, promoted Captain on half-pay.

9th Foot, Gentleman Cadet S D Shortt, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice H A Eyre, promoted.

14th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry John Crofton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice W Fry, promoted.

15th Foot, Second Lieut J R F Sladen, from the 82nd Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice H J Forster, promoted.

16th Foot, Second Lieut H C E Cave, from the 4th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice W H Sitwell, transferred to the 5th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Hugh Pentland Shekleton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice B J C Doran, transferred to the 18th Foot.

18th Foot, Second Lieut B J C Doran, from the 16th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice G Hearn, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

23rd Foot, Lieut A T Boddam-Whetham to be Captain, vice G C E Rowley, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

25th Foot, Supernumerary Lieut F A C Claughton, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian S C, to be Lieut, vice J H E Reid, appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C.

Second Lieut H H S Spoor to be Lieut, vice J M A Retallick, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut G F Clayton-East to be Lieut, vice J C Drummond, deceased.

Second Lieut F W Archer to be Captain, vice A F Terry, promoted.

61st Foot, Second Lieut the Hon'ble H H S Addington, from the 105th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice RH Rattray, transferred to the 22nd Foot.

64th Foot, Gentleman Cadet F G Bradley, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice G A Colclough, transferred to the 4th Foot.

75th Foot, Gentleman Cadet H W D Denne, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice D W Stewart, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

79th Foot, Second Lieut B C D Urquhart, from the 104th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut O B Gordon, promoted.

82nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet C L H Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice J R F Sladen, transferred to the 15th Foot.

99th Foot, Queen's Cadet T H Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice C A R Blackwell, transferred to the 8th Foot.

104th Foot, Queen's [India] Cadet G F D Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice B C Urquhart, transferred to the 79 Foot.

105th Foot, Gentleman Cadet J H Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice the Hon'ble H H S Addington, transferred to the 61st Foot.

106th Foot, Queen's Cadet H Kerr, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice F Hemphill, transferred to the 25th Foot.

1st West India Regt, Gentleman Cadet C H M Hitchins, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C E Peirso, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Gentleman Cadet R Errington, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut T H Haughton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

School of Musketry, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H W J Trent, half-pay, late 68th Foot, to be Commandant and Inspector-General of Musketry, vice Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R H Travers, half-pay, late 48th Foot, deceased.

BREVET.

Capt E S Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, to be Major, in consideration of the services rendered by him while employed in India.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The fifteenth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company was held, under the presidency of Mr. John Pender, M. P., (the chairman of the board of directors), on the 22nd ult. in London.

Mr. George Draper (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending Sept. 30 last were taken as read. The report showed that the company's revenue for that period amounted to £229,095 5s. 8d., from which was deducted £60,538 3s. 1d. for the ordinary expenses of the company, and £19,140 11s. 8d. for special expenditure during the half-year, which, with £3,112 16s. 11d. for income tax, left a balance of £146,303 14s. 8d. from the amount £38,500 2s. 5d. the interest on debentures and the dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares to Sept. 30, together with two interim dividends on the ordinary shares for the quarters ending June 30 and Sept. 30 1879, amounting together to £131,024 5s. 8d. had been paid, leaving a balance of £75,279 8s. 7d. to be carried forward.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, explained the above figures, and then stated that during the last year they had lost the Egyptian local traffic, with £4,000 per annum, and the Algerian traffic had been suspended for some months. Notwithstanding that loss, their receipts showed an increase. Their term of working of the Egyptian system recently expired, and the Egyptian Government had been taken it into their own hands. From his experience of the working of the telegraphic system by the Egptians, he did not think it at all unlikely that the company would again have the working of it. As to the Algiers system, he did not think that they had been well treated by the French Government. They had appointed a Telegraph Minister, who had yet to learn something of his business, and probably by-and-bye, when he did acquare a little knowledge of his business, then the company would be fairly treated. Reviewing the history of the company, so that the shareholders might be fully aware of the value of the property they possessed, he informed them that they now had duplicate cables to Malta and Egypt, and duplicate cables to Spain, Portugal Gibraltar, Aden, and India. From Aden the cable was continued to South Africa, and from India lines of the Eastern Extension Company brought them into connection with the Straits Settlements, Cochin China, Japan, Java Australia, and New Zealand. They had a network of cables in the Mediterranean running from Greece to Tenedos, on to Solonica, and from the Bosphorus to Constantinople, with a cable in the Black Sea to Odessa, and another from Alexandria to Cyprus. Indeed, nearly every place of importance in the Levant was connected with one of the company's cables. The whole mileage and capital were as follows:—The Eastern Company had a total of 16,321 miles of cable, and a capital of £5,279,000; the Extension Company had a total mileage of 9,928, and a capital of £2,957,000; the South African 3,925 miles, and a capital of £950,000, which together made a total mileage of submarine cable of 30,184, and a total capital of £9,186,500. They had now completed the very important link which connected the South African Colonies with Aden—a mileage of 3,529—and which for financial reasons was to be worked under the title of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company. It was a most important connection so far as length was concerned, and so far as they could yet judge it was also likely to be profitable. (Hear, hear.) The Eastern Telegraph Company as now constituted was formed in 1872 by the amalgamation of several other companies. The present price of their shares was about 10 per cent. discount, which he thought showed that the public realised to some extent the value of that class property. They were now paying a dividend of 5 per cent., and had a growing reserve, and he looked forward to a large revenue justifying the directors increasing that dividend. (Hear, hear.) The mercantile public had made some complaints, but the company had endeavoured to deal as fairly as possible with them, but as they would not give the company the facilities they ought to do they must bear the consequences. For some time, as the result in a great degree of the depression of trade, their traffic had remained practically stationary, that depression prevailing not only at home but in every part of the world. He had often said that there was no better barometer of the state of trade than the telegraph system and he was glad to say that trade was reviving not only here but all over the world, and they were beginning to rise considerably in the scale of improvement by increased traffic. Twelve months ago they were earning probably 5½ per cent., and on the week they earned 11½ per cent., last week. (Hear, hear.) Daring the bad times they had not been idle. They had duplicated their system, thereby increasing the security of maintaining their 5 per cent., their rates were cheaper than those of any other submarine company, and the shareholders now possessed a property which could over nine-tenths of the system be as easily repaired as the repairs on any railway. A great and important feature was the completion by their own and the Telegraph Construction Companies conjointly of the South African telegraphic system. That line was opened for traffic throughout between Natal and Aden, and was worked by the company under the arrangements which the shareholders had already sanctioned. Between Natal and Cape Town the communication was effected by means of land lines, which belonged to and were worked by the Colonial Governments. The board were empowered by the shareholders to subscribe £200,000 of share capital, and, if necessary, a portion of the debenture of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, and the directors had issued £200,000 5 per cent. debentures, to be repayable in 20 years. Applications had been received from the shareholders largely in excess of the amount required, and the whole amount was allotted to him. The whole of the debentures were guaranteed so long as the cable worked by the Imperial Government and the Colonial Governments of the Cape and Natal, and he did not think that a more valuable security could be had in the market. He concluded by moving: "That the report and accounts of the directors for the half-year ended Sept. 30, 1879, submitted to this meeting be and there are hereby received and adopted."

Sir James Anderson seconded the resolution.

Mr Newton asked for information as to the Cyprus revenue, as he should like to know if it had turned out as satisfactory as anticipated, and whether it would do any good to the company.

Mr. Marcus—Is there a South African Telegraph Company, or is it a myth?

The Chairman—It is not a myth.

Mr. Marcus—Are the whole of the shares held by the Eastern Telegraph Company or the Extension Company? Is the company formed or is it to be formed? It seems there are no shareholders.

The Chairman—There are substantial shareholders in it certainly.

Mr. Horst thought the meeting one of the most satisfactory they had held.

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Frewer, and others having spoken,

The Chairman, in reply, said that the Cyprus line was paying 5 per cents, which he thought encouraging for the time it had been working. [Hear, hear.] The South African Company was certainly not a myth. It was rather a remarkable transaction. The Eastern and the Telegraph Construction Companies had together made the cable. The Eastern Company had taken £200,000 of shares and debentures, and they would have the whole control of the South African system.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. George Gaspen Nicol was re-elected a director on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Colonel Glover, R.E., and Lord Alfred Paget was proposed for re-election by the Chairman and seconded by Sir James Anderson, and was again appointed to a seat on the board.

After the election of an auditor a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board was carried.

The meeting then separated.

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Tooth Brushes		0
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Slippers	from	3
Leather Purses		3
" Wallets		3
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Money Belts		4
Sovereign Boxes		2
Courier Bags		1
Carpet Bags		7
Hide Hand Bags		11
Bags for Soiled Linen		4
Best Overland Trunks		24
Railway Portmanteaus		14
Bath Sponges		3
Sponge Bags		1
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